

Bonaparte's Gulls following the wake of a ferryboat passing between Governor's Island and Ellis Island in the upper harbor. Another small gull coming to join them attracted attention, and inspection with the glass showed it to be an adult Little Gull. It flew together with the Bonaparte's Gulls for a couple of minutes, and then departed in the direction of another passing boat. In addition to the pattern of the primaries, I noted this time the blackish under surface of its wings, with pale posterior border.

For several days thereafter I watched for this bird from ferryboats, without success. It was doubtless migrating northward with the Bonaparte's Gulls. That it was the same individual as the one observed four years ago may be questioned, yet I am inclined to think this to be the case.—JAMES P. CHAPIN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

Migration of Brünnich's Murre along Shore.—We sometimes hear a good deal about the overland flights and inland incursions of Brünnich's Murre (*Uria l. lomvia*), but has anyone observed its more normal, marine migration? On April 2, 1933, I was on Plum Island, Mass., and noticed a flock of twenty-five to thirty Murres just outside the surf-line. The wind was strong from the east but the Murres were not heading towards it. They were broadside to the wind and waves, moving northward in a compact body, swimming, diving, and occasionally briefly flying. A few minutes later, a second flock of about the same size was observed to the southward, and afterwards, farther south, a third. All were progressing in the same manner, slowly, so that from being first seen on my right to vanishing on my left took them nearly half an hour, but steadily, despite a wind that was probably holding them closer to the shore-line than they liked. I am told it is most unusual to see such numbers of Murres massed together on this coast.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

"*Nyctale fasciata*" of Bertoni.—A. de W. Bertoni described *Nyctale fasciata* in *Aves Nuevas del Paraguay*, 1901, p. 174, from Djaguarascapa, Alto Parana, Paraguay (ad. ♂, Coll. Bertoni, July 1891). Arribalzaga in *Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, Vol. VII, 1902, pp. 379, 388, referred the name to the genus *Ciccaba*, and von Ihering in *Rev. Mus. Paulista*, Vol. VI, 1904, p. 336, synonymized it with *Ciccaba hylophila* (Temm.). Bertoni says the eye is blue, a character not found in the genus *Ciccaba*. In connection with his description he writes that his *Nyctale fasciata* has very loose plumage and may belong to the genus *Strix* (some species of which have blue eyes). Subsequently Cherrie and Reichenberger described *Strix chacoensis* (now *Strix rufipes chacoensis*) in *Amer. Mus. Novitat.*, No. 27, Dec. 28, 1921, p. 1, from Fort Wheeler, Paraguayan Chaco (ad. ♂ Coll. Sept. 28, 1916, G. K. Cherrie). The measurements and color details correspond well to those given in Bertoni's description. Therefore I believe that *Nyctale fasciata* is a prior name for *chacoensis*, and that Bertoni's is the first record for this owl. The name *fasciata* can not be used for it,

however, having previously been employed by Des Murs, a writer of the early 19th century, as *Ulula fasciata* in *Iconographie Ornithologique*, pl. 37, and text, a synonym of *Strix r. rufipes* (King).—LEON KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Indiana Specimen of Great Gray Owl.—A mounted specimen of the Great Gray Owl (*Scotioptex nebulosa nebulosa*) was, until a year ago, among the birds in the collection at the Children's Museum at Indianapolis as a loan, and I identified it while it was at the Museum. It was later withdrawn from the collection by the owner, Mrs. J. F. Warner, who sent it to Springport, Indiana. I have recently ascertained that it was collected in the state of Indiana by William C. White near Fowler, Benton County, in the winter of 1897 and was mounted by Mr. Beasley, a well known taxidermist of Lebanon, Indiana, and then presented to the late J. F. Warner.—S. E. PERKINS, III, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

Long-eared and Short-eared Owls in Northwest Arkansas.—In studying records of north-west Arkansas birds I find that neither *Asio wilsonianus* nor *Asio flammeus flammeus* have hitherto been recorded as occurring within that section of the state.

In the collection of Dr. Albert Lano of Fayetteville, which I acquired upon his death, there was one specimen of each species, both collected at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The specimen of *Asio wilsonianus* was an adult female, collected February 16, 1915; that of *Asio f. flammeus* a male, collected December 28, 1921. Prior to his death Dr. Lano told me he considered *A. wilsonianus* a fairly common winter visitant in the Fayetteville area.

Both of these specimens are now in the collection of Dr. Louis B. Bishop, of Pasadena, California.—J. D. BLACK, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

An Albino Short-eared Owl (*Asio f. flammeus*).—On November 19, 1929, a fine albino Short-eared Owl was taken in Fairfield Township, near Hollow-way, Swift County, Minnesota, and sent to me. It was a female in good condition, although the stomach was empty, as is usually the case with owls when taken. It is a beautiful specimen, as perfect an albino as can be. A large Snowy Owl had been taken at the same place a week before. There had been cold weather with gales bringing much snow from the north, so the probability seems to be that also this white denizen of the prairies had come from farther north, which is all the more likely when we consider that in such a well-settled region so unusual a bird would have been seen before and attracted attention had it been a resident there.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *1029 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Ill.*

An apparently Unnoticed Trait of Whip-poor-will.—Nearly every night during the summer months the Whip-poor-wills (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*), which are abundant here, come to our yard, where they flit about or call in the trees.